

TEN MORE SLAIN IN NEW MINE FIGHT ENVOYS ASK WILSON AND HUERTA FOR TRUCE

EXTRA

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MINERS IN NEW BATTLE; TEN ARE KILLED WHILE U. S. TROOPS ARRIVE

**Furious Fighting for Hours at Forbes
Where the Strikers 300 Strong,
Facing Deadly Fire, Set
Many Buildings Ablaze.**

**TWO VICTIMS BURNED
WHILE CONFLICT RAGES**

**Thirty-six-Hour Battle Renewed at
Walsen Where Machine Guns Are
Used—U. S. Forces Ready.**

TRINIDAD, Col., April 29.—Ten men were killed in a furious battle that raged for hours early to-day at the Forbes mine camp of the Rocky Mountain Fuel Company. Most of the mine buildings are in ashes. Nine defenders are missing, but are believed to have reached the Majestic mine. Seven of the dead were mine guards and three strikers.

This occurred while Federal troops ordered out by President Wilson to end the mine war were entering Colorado to take command of the situation.

Strikers estimated to number 300 attacked the Forbes property shortly after 6 o'clock this morning. There was a battle lasting several hours, after which the strikers disappeared in the hills.

The known dead are: S. A. Newman, Jack Smith, Ed Kessler and four Japanese, all defenders of the mine. Two men were badly wounded.

Two bodies were burned in the ruins of the mine building. Twenty-eight mules were burned when the strikers set fire to the mine stables. Several horses were shot or burned.

The buildings destroyed include the mine office, with the United States post-office; the tipple, engine house, boarding house, barn and several homes of miners.

George Albert, wife and baby were taken prisoners by the strikers, but released, and made their way to a ranch house. Six guards were captured, but released after being taken some distance over the hills.

The camp had been warned late last night of an impending attack and had telephoned an urgent message to the militia at Ludlow, a few miles away, for assistance. Superintendent Robert Nichol put the forty women and fifty children of the camp in the tunnel of an abandoned mine, built a barricade in front of the opening, armed his men, pum-beling forty, and prepared to defend the property. The machine gun owned by the company was mounted on a hill north of the camp.

The superintendent posted guards and let some of his men go to sleep. The attack came without warning. A shot was heard in the hills south of the mine and in an instant bullets poured into the camp from the east, south and west. The defenders returned the fire vigorously, sweeping the hills with the machine gun until its mechanism jammed and it became useless.

Supt. Nichol stayed at his house with the three companions, telephoning for aid, until the wire was cut. Then he dashed for the hill.

While the fire was at its height, throngs of strikers swarmed down from the hills in the face of the rifles of the guards. Dashing into the mine buildings, they applied torches and oil.

During the hottest of the fighting three attackers were seen to tumble down the hillside.

A party of newspaper men in an automobile carrying a white flag

were the first persons from outside to reach the place and received the first detailed account of the battle.

Dr. W. P. Woods, the company physician, was caring for the wounded. Supt. Nichol, awaiting another attack, had his small force of defenders on guard and Postmaster K. E. Cowdery was examining the ruins of the mine office, in which the mail, records and stamps had all been burned.

DENVER, Col., April 29.—The "Federal invasion" of the coal strike district of Southern Colorado began early to-day. Troops E and H of the Twelfth Cavalry, commanded by Major McClure, reached Denver from Fort D. A. Russell at daylight and continued on to Canyon City, where they will make their headquarters in the pacification of that section. They constitute the advance guard of the regular soldiers. The second squadron of the Fifth Cavalry left Fort Leavenworth, Kan., early to-day with orders to rush to Trinidad. Major William H. Holbrook, commanding the detachment, will be in entire command of the regulars, with headquarters at Ludlow or Trinidad.

At Walsenburg, in the southern field, fighting was in progress up to an early hour to-day, when a heavy downpour of rain halted the conflict. Later in the day, however, it was reported that the fighting had been resumed, with the militia and the mine guards defending the Walsen mine against a big body of strikers, who were firing at long range. Except for a lull of two hours late yesterday, after news of the sending of Federal troops reached there, the firing continued for thirty-six hours. Last reports gave the known dead as eight, six women and two men having been killed.

Militiamen at Walsenburg deny they participated in the early fighting yesterday except in a perfunctory way, but last night they went into action in force. Their field pieces shelled the strikers' position on a ridge west of the town, but failed to rout the men. Freely exposing themselves, the Greeks, Bulgarians and other foreign miners steadily replied to the soldiers and refused to abandon their trenches. Guards in the Robinson and Walsen mines were also participating actively.

At Louisville and Lafayette, in the northern field, a temporary truce was established after six strikers had been seriously wounded, two probably fatally. Two hours after the orders

U. S. Sailors Patrolling Streets in Vera Cruz; Red Cross Workers on Way to Aid Wounded



SAILORS PATROLLING VERA CRUZ. © BY UNDERWOOD AND UNDERWOOD.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

AT BROOKLYN—

BROOKLYN

0 0 0 1 1 0
PHILADELPHIA
0 2 0 1 0 0

AMERICAN LEAGUE

AT NEW YORK—

HIGHLANDERS

0 0 0 1 0
BOSTON
0 0 0 0 0

FOR DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF GAMES SEE BASEBALL EDITION.

BRITISH WARSHIPS WATCHING ULSTER

Big Sea-Fighting Force Patrolling Irish Coast to Prevent Further Gunrunning.

BELFAST, Ireland, April 29.—The third battle squadron of the British fleet to-day arrived off Bangor, a seaport on Belfast Lough. A flotilla of eleven destroyers also reached Belfast Lough, which they will undertake to patrol to prevent further gun running.

WINNERS AT LEXINGTON.

FIRST RACE—Selling; purse \$400; four-year-olds and upward; six furlongs.—Back Bay, 112 (Turner), won; Cash on Delivery, 112 (Byrne), second; The Grader, 105 (Mott), third. Time, 1:36.4-5. Kiva, Retice, Merrick, Hookfish and Hoffman also ran. \$2 mutuels paid.—Back Bay, straight, \$23.70; place, \$4.60; show, \$3.20. Cash on Delivery, place, \$2.50; show, \$2.30. The Grader, show, \$4.10.

RAIN STOPS GIANTS AGAIN.

(Special to The Evening World.)
BOSTON, April 29.—Owing to the heavy rain this forenoon the game between the Boston Braves and the Giants scheduled for this afternoon was called off.

TAMPICO OIL LANDS MAY BE NEUTRAL ZONE.

Danger to City Leads to Plan to Bar Fields as Ground for Battles.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—In view of the very serious situation at Tampico, where the town is endangered by rapid accumulation of undistributed oil from the great wells nearby, the State Department has appealed to the Constitutionalists in that vicinity to agree to a neutralization of the territory, including the oil fields and tanks.

The British Legation in the City of Mexico is at the same time making an effort to induce Gen. Huerta to join in this scheme of protection.



REDCROSS WORKERS ON WAY TO AID WOUNDED. © BY UNDERWOOD AND UNDERWOOD.

THORNE BURNED RECORDS OF BIG NEW HAVEN DEAL

Books Showed Mellen Transaction of \$8,460,000, in Which Tammany Played Its Part.

(Special from a Staff Correspondent of The Evening World.)
WASHINGTON, April 29.—Tammany politicians who "will have to be taken care of" appeared to-day in the Interstate Commerce Commission investigation of New Haven Railroad looting. Oakleigh Thorne, former President of the Trust Company of Amer-

ica, the man who bought up both Westchester and Portchester Railroads for President Mellen, was on the witness stand. Joseph W. Folk, counsel for the commission, produced a letter written by Thorne to Mellen during the purchasing period in 1906 and read it. This was the vital part: "I have made a proposition to purchase the Westchester stock, but they put in a clause that I must buy the contract company's stock. I am negotiating with the Port Chester people. They have a great nuisance value, opposing all our condemnation proceedings."

"I have had several interviews with the city authorities, and although some things may have to be done there I can assure you that I will get what I want provided I own both franchises. As it is at the present time there are people in Fourteenth street who are very strongly in favor of Westchester and others in favor of Port Chester, and it would be extremely difficult for either of the roads to get through anything, because they naturally have the opposition of the other, and the fact is that

(Continued on Sixth Page.)

WILSON AND HUERTA URGED BY MEDIATORS TO DECLARE TRUCE

**President Will Agree to Armistice
If Assurance Is Given That
Americans in Mexico Will
Be Protected.**

**MEDIATORS ASK EUROPE
TO HELP BRING PEACE**

**Bryan Phones to President and Cable
Carries Request to Huerta
at Mexico City.**

WASHINGTON, April 29.—An armistice in the difficulties between the United States and Mexico has been asked of this Government and Gen. Huerta by the South American envoys who have undertaken to avert war through mediation.

Ambassador Da Gama of Brazil to-day notified Secretary Bryan that this had been determined upon as the next step in the negotiations and that Gen. Huerta also had been notified.

The proposal for an armistice was communicated to President Wilson from the State Department by telephone. Though no announcement has been made it was authoritatively learned that this Government would accept the conditions provided assurances are given, that in addition to a halt in military operations, there would be no civil uprisings against American citizens or other "untoward" incidents which might prevent peace.

When Secretary of State Bryan was asked this afternoon about the request of the envoys for an armistice, he said:

"I assume that there will be no hostilities during the mediation."

After an hour's conference to-day the mediation envoys, Mr. da Gama, Mr. Naon of Argentina and Mr. Suarez of Chile, determined that further negotiations necessarily must proceed without warlike interference, and Ambassador da Gama went to the State Department to acquaint Secretary Bryan of the course thus far taken in the peace plans. The Brazilian Minister in Mexico City also was notified and he communicated the information to Gen. Huerta.

WILSON WILL PROBABLY ACCEPT.

The communication addressed to both governments by the mediation envoys formally requests each government to declare an armistice. It was pointed out by officials here that in all probability the United States would accept the proposal, notwithstanding the fact that this Government has not recognized that a state of war in Mexico exists in so far as the operations of the United States Government are concerned. Despite this fact, it was believed that the Washington Government would not put any barriers in the path of the progress of mediation, particularly at such an early stage of negotiations. Officials here also believed that Gen. Huerta would accept the first proposal.

The proposal for an armistice, it was also learned, does not include any reference to the Constitutionalists in Mexico, the United States and Huerta merely being called upon to cease active operations pending further mediation proposals. Consideration of the "Constitutionalists" position. It was stated, probably would be involved in the next step to be taken after an armistice has been agreed to by the principals to the present difficulties.

Under the armistice, in accordance with international proceedings, neither the Huerta Government nor the United States would pause in preparations for war. Plans for possible conflict would proceed, but the armistice would prohibit actual hostilities in the field and any extension of military movement by either side. In Mexico people would be permitted to go where they pleased unmolested. It would simply establish a truce.

ENVOYS ASK AID OF EUROPE.

Attention was called here to the statement issued by President Wilson in accepting the good offices of the South American Governments, in which he expressed the hope that no untoward occurrence should develop pending negotiations that might upset hopes for peace. An armistice, strictly adhered to, would prevent such a development.

Officials expressed keen interest in unofficial reports from Berlin that the mediators had asked European powers to use influence on President Wilson that would prevent this Government making conditions of settlement as mediation progresses which would make impossible the success of the effort to bring about peace. At the State Department it was stated that nothing was known of this action on the part of the envoys.

Following his visit to Secretary Bryan, Ambassador da Gama returned to the Argentine Legation where the envoys resumed their negotiations.